The Indian Poultry Gazette.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
From the Editor's Chair	143
For Winter Eggs	145
The Fowl tick	148
Poultry Breeding in Burma	150
Begin in a Small Way	152
Monthly Advice to the Poultry-keepers ...	154
Letters to the Editor	156
The Pullet	159
? ? ?	162

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

May we commence our editorial for our September enlarged edition with a word of congratulation to our Club member Mrs. O. H. Skinner of Chittagong on the arrival of a fine young cockerel on 13th July last. Not the sort of cockerel that grows feathers but neverthelees we hope he crows often and lustily.

In this issue we present readers with a supplement of the list of Indian Poultry Club members current for 1931 but we hope as a result of the next All India Exibition to see our numbers doubled. It is surprising seeing the numbers that are readers of the Gazette how few really help the cause by joining the Club and making our voice a little stronger.

A new departure in schedule and entry form circulation has this year been started and we are sending each reader a copy with his Gazette so that there will be no excuse for the old cry "I did not know where to get a schedule from or where to apply for entry forms for my birds."

Contributions to the show fund have been surprising. We have received exactly twenty rupees to date but we console ourselves with the thought that we have two months to go yet and trust the enthusiasm will grow as time shortens.

Never mind if you are an exhibitor or not help the industry with a small contribution, be it only one rupee you will be doing your bit.

Whilst on the subject of finance, due to a complaint we would advise members that all monies are payable to the Honorary Secretary and an acknowledgment from him should be obtained.

It has come to our notice that unauthorised parties have been using the name of the Indian Poultry Club to take collections for different purposes and we would be pleased if any instances of this irregular practice if members or readers of the Gazette would kindly bring it to our notice.

Floods seem to be the foremost topic of conversation in most places at present and we can sympathise with anyone who is in a worse position than ourselves.

Our own poultry yard is 18 inches under water, the ducks are glorying in it but for the fowls they are living on verandahs, in the trees, and in coops. Our egg basket has been hung on a nail for many days now as the egg yeild has dropped to almost nothing. However we always look at the bright side and there is no doubt the steeping the ground is getting will sweeten it considerably.

A word to poultrykeepers situated as we are ourselves, keep your eyes open for Roup, Cramp, etc., and don't hesitate if you see signs, act at once.

In this issue we give a list of subscribers to the 'Yule' presentation fund and would like to thank subscribers who have thus shown their appreciation of the work done by Mr. Yule during his three years of office.

Better late than never and for the late comers we would advise them we are keeping the list open until the end of September.

We apologise for an error in the August Gazette and would draw reader's attention to the fact that the Great Eastern Stores, Ltd., advertisers in our official organ, should be addressed at No. 30, Chowringhee and not No. 7 which was a printer's error. For the mofussilite we cannot recommend a better organisation from which to order your monthly requisites.

Just as we go to press we receive the news that South India is not going to let North India have it all their own way this year and that a number of birds will be coming from down South. Chief of these which will want watching are those from the Coles Memorial School and Mr. Rockwood advises us he has some hot stuff likely to be penned. Now then you Madras exhibitors what about it ?.

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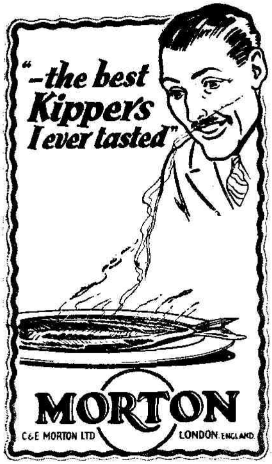

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From

The Hon. Editor,

INDIAN POULTRY GAZETTE,

NARAYANGUNGE, E. B.

(From the Editor's Chair—Contd.)

Importation of Poultry.

In reply to our enquiry referred to in our note to the letter on the subject of exorbitant export charges, Mr. Geo. Howard, whose double page advertisement appeared in our issue for July and who also advertises in our Breeder's Cards, has replied as follows:—

"As an experiment and provided not less than approximately thirty birds ordered on behalf of your readers with a proportion of not more than one cockerel to five pullets will send predigreed utility stock, true to type all respects, all charges paid to Calcutta except insurance, at cockerels Rs. 25 and pullets Rs. 20 each. For additional Rs. 2 per head will fully insure against all risks to Calcutta. My special unique approval terms to apply. Must confine offer this year to Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Anconas, but can include Minorcas or Sussex at additional Rs. 5 per head. Cable requirements early as this offer can only be kept open while stock remains unsold and is subject to stock being unsold on receipt of cable. Remit cash by bank draft."

We all know that the stock exported by Mr. Howard is first class and it will be noted that the inclusive price he has quoted us is not, for pullets, quite two rupees more than the inclusive cost of export charges quoted in our contemporary, while there is the guarantee of getting our money's worth in the unique approval terms which so far as we are aware no other exporter has ever offered. Will those interested *please communicate with us* without delay letting us know what their probable requirements would be should the scheme fructify. If the demand is sufficient we will then cable Mr. Howard and inform those concerned so that cash can be forwarded to us to enable us to remit by bank draft. Suggested date for arrival at Calcutta is early December, just before the Calcutta show. Importers would be required to share small expense of collecting from ship and distribution, each paying own expenses of railing birds from Calcutta onwards.

FOR WINTER EGGS.

Looking backward has its advantages. It enables one to avoid the pitfalls which experience has taught us have to be met. Looking backward is worth while if we profit from the lessons it has taught us. It enables us to avoid the snags again, but it cannot remove the losses they brought about. Looking backward may teach us, but looking forward is better. The experiences of the past should guide us in our looking forward, enable us to avoid the errors of the past, and so secure success where failure lies behind.

It is mid-summer by the calendar but the cold snap which prevails as I write is causing people to wear their big coats, and say: "What a summer we are having!" Still, in this climate of ours we are used to changes, and ere what I write leaves the printing press we may be sweating and groaning under real mid-summer weather. We must look ahead, winter is coming. Even though we have not had much summer—we must look ahead.

The Growing Months.

All too soon will the summer time be gone and we shall have winter following swiftly upon its heels. The few weeks that are left us of what are known as the growing months will soon have fled, and if we have not been looking forward those winter eggs which bring the profit will not eventuate.

Our pullets have been hatched. They may have come from high production stock. They may be bred right, but unless we give them the necessary care and attention they will not develop, and will not give us the production we need. The foundation has been laid. We must see to the building up of their constitutions. This can only be done in the few weeks between now and production time.

We are not so dependent upon ourselves as were our fathers.

Scientists and Food Research.

Our scientists and food manufacturers have combined to help us. Years ago we never heard of growing mashes. To-day we find them ready to our hand. The fault lies with us if we do not put to the best possible use what research has placed within our reach.

Those promising pullets which are now delighting our eyes will not give us the full measure of winter eggs unless they are supplied with good growing mash. A mash which contains in proper ratio all the nutrition matter needed to develop those young bodies. From my earliest days my father, who was a grower of horses and cattle as well as other kinds of farm stock, used to impress upon my mind the fact contained in the words: "You cannot get it out unless you first put it in." The truth of these words refers not only to the breeding, but also to the rearing or growing.

THIS MONTH'S POULTRY DISH.

***Broiled Chicken* - -**

Chickens to four months of age can be broiled. The chicken should be singed and wiped. With a sharp knife cut through the backbone the entire length of the bird. Lay open the bird, and remove the contents inside. Cut the tendons at the joints. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and place in a well-greased broiler. Broil about twenty minutes over a clear fire, turning frequently so that all parts may be equally browned. Remove to a platter, and spread with soft butter. Frequent turning when broiling or frying chickens prevents it from becoming too hot when subjected to a high temperature, thus making it much more tender.

No matter how well-bred the stock, the breeding is useless without the necessary care in feeding. In these days so thoroughly is this understood that on our big farms we find men and women engaged solely because they are experts in rearing.

One thing many seem to overlook, and that is growing stock must not be fed on too concentrated a diet. Bulk is needed. A formula which includes bran, middlings, ground-oats, clover meal, maize meal, meat or fish meal, and bone—two parts of each of the first three, and one part each of the remainder has given good results. When fed with wheat and oats in *equal proportion* as grain food. Bran and clover are both very bulky, and together with the grain food give full play for the work of the digestive organs without putting an undue tax on other organs.

To secure those winter eggs we need strong, healthy, vigorous birds. From the moment of incubation finishing until the day when the first egg makes its appearance our pullets must be kept growing. Any check, however small it may be, will have its effect. Our birds must be ever advancing. Temporary checks must be avoided.

Keep Them Growing.

This can only be if our birds are properly housed and fed. We often hear talk of the balanced ration. This means that the food fed to our birds must contain in proper ratio the ingredients which shall keep them growing. We need to remember that it is not what a growing pullet eats, but what it digests that promotes its growth, and enables it to reach the laying period in robust health.

Much is said about analysis of food and the relation of protein, carbo-hydrates, fat, fibre and so on. It is very easy to give too much protein, and so bring pullets on to lay before they have done, or should have done, growing. We need to keep them growing as long as we can. When egg production starts growth is checked, and in a little while ceases all together.

If the food supplied is not properly balanced during the summer-time we may, by reason of excess of stimulating protein, have our pullets laying too soon. This generally means that the eggs are small, even it they are numerous. Numbers and weight are needed in these days of grading. We are not now living in an age when an egg is looked upon as an egg no matter what its size may be.

Avoid Excessive Stimulation.

When pullets are given an excess of stimulating food evil is wrought, because they come into lay too soon. When the ration does not contain enough of such food a check is caused in their growth and they do not lay as early as they should do.

A properly balanced growing mash avoids these extremes. Such a mash, combined with a proper allowance of grain, greenfood, shell and grit means that our pullets grow bone and muscle, thus have strong constitutions, and are full of health and vitality. If growth is checked health and vitality both suffer and a lessened weight in the egg basket is found later on.

Growing pullets need to be kept in good flesh, but they should never be allowed to become fat. What is needed is a system of feeding which builds up the frame, and at the same time gives strength to all the internal organs. Such a food may be termed well-balanced, it contains in proportion all those elements of nutrition that the bird's body call for.

This subject is one to which our scientists have devoted much attention, and so necessary is it that we find all our big food manufacturers engaging the services of the best and brightest young men who have passed through the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, and our agricultural colleges. They know the scientific side as well as the practical side of Poultry raising, and so it comes about that we have to-day growing mashes on the market which are balanced to the finest degree for the work which they are to perform—the growing of strong, healthy, vigorous pullets which have sound constitutions, and plenty of vitality.

By the aid of these skilful scientific workers we have to-day chicken mashes, growing mashes, laying mashes, and fattening mashes all specially compiled and blended in the most perfect manner to do the work for which they are specially compiled and are needed.

Next winter's eggs depend, one might say, absolutely and entirely upon how the pullets are fed through the summer months, and unless the feeding is of such a character to give the proper development of the frame, the bone and the muscle, the internal productive and generative organs, those winter eggs will not come in the numbers and size they should to render the work of their owner profitable.

Much To be Considered.

In the compilation of a ration a number of things have to be considered. The quality as well as the quantity of the feed. Its digestibility and its variety, upon this much depends. A ration may, on analysis, be proved to contain all that is needed in the way of nutrition, but if it is not varied the digestion will be interfered with and the full extent of the nutritive value will not be derived. Then another matter of importance is the attractiveness and palatability of the feed. If the birds enjoy their food far greater will be the benefit they will derive from it. The art of feeding growing stock is to encourage and stimulate the appetite without making the birds over-feed and so cause surfeit.

In this direction variety is of importance, the mash and the grain feeding should blend with each other and so make the balance which is needed and will at the same time encourage the appetite of the birds.

One very important point in the feeding of growing stock is the provision of green-food. Birds may be on grass runs, but the provision every day, or every other day, of a good feed of kale, cabbage, or roots helps the birds to receive the full benefit of the mash and grain feed. Fresh green vegetable matter supplies much that conduces to the welfare of the growing birds. It gives them salts and minerals in a natural form which can be obtained from no other source.

Looking forward to next winter's eggs will give every earnest breeder much food for thought and plenty of scope for the exercise of his ingenuity.

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THE FOWL TICK.

By Khalifa Hafizuddin, D. N. P. I. (U. S. A.)

Though a poultry-keeper has to constantly wage war against the outbreak and spread of disease among his fowls, yet the most formidable and harmful is the damage possible from Poultry Parasites, which should not escape the farseeing eye of the keeper even for a moment. Parasites, when remain unmolested cause persistant irritation and bring about gradual destruction of the fowls, resulting in heavy losses to the keeper. In the following lines I give a brief account of one of the fowl pests known as "Tick" or Blue Bug and try to depict some useful facts.

Life and Habits of the Ticks.

Fowl tick is one of those *partial* parasites that attack the fowl mainly at night time. Throughout the day these pests remain hidden in the cracks and crevices of the poultry house, and after sunset, when the fowls are resting on their perches, they leave their hiding places, crawl along the roosts, swarm on the body of the fowls and satisfy their hunger by sucking the blood of the fowls. Before day light, they leave their hosts and seclude themselves in *suitable places. Each night this* process is repeated and it is rather too late before their presence comes to the notice of the keeper.

Mr. F. C. Bishop, Entomologist, of U. S. A., writes in his work on ticks that a female tick deposits from 500 to 900 eggs. These are nearly spherical, brownish in colour and hatch in 10 to 15 days. The seed ticks that are born from these eggs have six legs and are grayish in colour. These *ticks attach them selves in bunches* on the parts of the fowls that are not densely feathered and begin sucking blood by their spiny mouth parts. In 3 to 10 days these become completely engorged with blood and then leave the bird at night and hide themselves in the cracks of the poultry house. Four to nine days after leaving the fowl, they shed their skin, increase in size and get an additional pair of legs. After this stage the method of their attack is similar to that of adult ticks, as *given above*.

Effect of the Attack.

When the ticks are present in considerably large numbers, losses of most serious and ruinous nature may be expected. Repeated attacks of the ticks lower the vitality of the birds of any age and condition and create a receptive state for varies types of diseases. Continuous drainage of blood stops the growth and development of the young stock. When heavily infested, hens stop laying and the male birds fail to give fertility to the eggs. The affected birds have *pale face, comb and wattles; drooping wings and* ruffled plumage. There is no appetite and the body becomes thin and emaciatted. In later stages the poisonous secretions introduced by the ticks by their bite cause 'Tick Fever!' in which case the bird has high temprature and thirst accompanied by diarrhoea. The bird dies within two days.

Treatment.

As mentioned above the seed ticks spend the first few days of their life on the body of the fowls. To kill these in this stage use the following ointment :—

Veseline	...	2 Ounces.
Powdered Sulphur		1/2 Ounce.
Kerosene Oil	...	5 to 8 Drops.

Mix the ingredients well together and apply a little on the affected parts. In two or three days the pests will fall off in dried clusters.

Mr. F. B. Harrop, P. A. S., Poultry Expert to Government Punjab gives in his own words the following treatment for a case of Tick Fever :—

"The only satisfactory known cure for Tick Fever is soamin. This is put up in tabloid form and is obtainable from any large chemist's establishment in one grain tablets. Take 2½ ccs. or 3 ccs. hypodermic syringe and fill with distilled water. Discharge into an empty vessel and dissolve in this a one grain tablet of soamin. Fill the syringe to one third of its capacity and inject under the skin of the *breast. Feed on bread and* milk or meat broth.".

Prevention and Control.

Considering the habits on the ticks and the fact that they spend a part of their time on the fowls, one is naturally directed to look upon the poultry house as the source of all these issues. Moreover as the ticks are of a flat shape and are able to crawl deep into the cracks and crevices of the poultry house, so the most effective measure should be applied to completely eradicate these pests. Here is a method that has given most satisfactory results.

Remove all the equipment from the poultry house. Burn out all the cracks of the house and the equipment with a Blow Lamp. Then spray the entire inside of the house including floor and the equipment with crude petroleum. Here it may be added that

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crude petroleum, when used in this manner, has been found best for the destruction of all such pests. Coal tar disinfectants such as phenyle and izal, etc., may as well be used.

As a prevention, strictly sanitary conditions should be maintained and only tick-proof perches should be used. Moreover an attempt should be made to always purchase the stock from farms known to be free from ticks.

"POULTRY BREEDING IN BURMA."

(*By S. Vertannes.*)

In my notes for the month of August I undertook to comment upon the Districts in Burma where a fair quality of poultry, ducks geese and eggs are obtainable, and in my endeavour I shall try my best in this article to not only name the districts but also give my readers an idea as to what cross breeds are to be met with in each district and how these cross breeds have come into existance. In all cases the results have been through the crossing of standard bred Cockerels with the ordinary Burma hen. The Cockerels coming from the pens of fanciers residing in the districts.

The results so far have been satisfactory in spite of no attention been given to the chickens from the time they are hatched till fully matured. This undoubtedly is due to the large amount of Grub life the chickens obtain as stated in my first article on this subject. The members of the Burma Poultry Club have always been agitating for more Government support in this important industry, and if only the Agricultural Department of Government would lend more weight to the objects which the Burma Poultry Club are trying to achieve then Burma would not only be self supporting in this industry but also supply the Indian markets with preserved eggs, poultry, ducks and geese.

At one time we in Burma had to import large quantities of potatoes Wheat, Gram, Teelseed, Millet etc, and my readers will be surprised to learn that Burma now export to India the same things in large quantities. Potatoes take first place and I can safely state that on an average about 20,000 bags of potatoes are exported to India every week for about 6 to 8 months in the year.

I will start with the districts of Burma from the north. Myitkyina and Shwebo districts could be grouped together where we have the "Shwe Kyet" or the Golden Fowl which is undoubtedly a cross between cockrels imported by the early Portuguese settlers and the local birds. The hens and roosters are low on legs with very long and broad bodies. The plumage of both sexes vary very largely with the golden buff colour predominating in almost every bird. The original local birds evidently must have been crosses between some Chinese bred poultry and the common or garden jungle Moorghee. The hens are not only good utility birds but also make very useful table birds as they are large in sized and easily fattened. These two districts also produce fine large sized geese and ducks bearing very distinct signs of being the ofsprings of Chinese origin.

Myingyan, Magwe and Yenangyoung have nothing worth considering in the way of poultry. The next district is Thayetmyo, where we find R. I. R., white Leghorn, Black Australorp, Barred Rock crosses in large numbers. This can mainly be put down to American, English and Anglo Indian influence as the crosses have undoubtedly been the outcome of matings from Standard cockerels obtained from fancier residents of the district.

Further south comes Prome where the poultry are mostly the offsprings of matings between the R. I. R. and country fowls, and crossbreeds are confined solely to this kind of bird. In this district geese and ducks appear to be very scarce in spite of water being very plentiful. This is largely due to the indifference shown by the inhabitants towards the keeping of poultry.

Next in order is Tharrawddy district adjoining which are Henzada and Bassein districts. It is surprising what a large variety of cross-breeds are to be seen in these three districts where some very fine Utility cross-bred hens and pullets can always be picked up at any market. The country bird of these districts are exceptionally large and healthy with long broad backs and good utility points in them. They would undoubtedly make very useful crosses if mated with White Leghorn, R. I. R., and Barred Rock cockerels. The ducks and geese are also very fine specimens, the former appear to be crosses between the wild and domesticated duck. The Muscovy duck also appears to hold his own in these three districts. Before concluding I cannot help but mention the large range one sees in Bantams. The cock birds in some breeds weigh only a pound, and make exceedingly tame pets. The cost of rearing ducks and geese is negligible owing to the abundance of vegetable and animal food obtainable from the large number of streams and creeks, marshes and low lying lands that exist in these districts. These remarks may equally well be applied to all the delta districts.

Between Tharrawaddy and Rangoon lies Insein district which shares the honours of first place with Pyinmana district. In almost every village in this district, it is a common sight to see crosses originating from the R. I. R., Black and White Orpington, Black Australorp, Barred Rock, and Black and White Leghorn, which appear to be increasing in numbers and improving in quality every year.

The credit for this state of affairs must be given to the American Baptist missionaries who have great influence among the large Karen population of the district and also to some members of the Burma Poultry Club who reside in the district. The Chinese population are responsible for the thousands of ducks

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UTILITY MINORCAS ... Rs. 18/- per Dozen.
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that are sent to the Rangoon markets and elsewhere. Geese and pigs are also very plentiful and about 75% of Rangoon's milk comes from this district.

There is very little to be said of Pegu district where you will occasionally see crosses of R. I. R., Barred Rock and Black and White Leghorn. Ducks, geese and pigs ought to be a very paying proposition but the inhabitants display no interest and *consequently this kind of farming is not to be seen.*

There is nothing noteworthy in Toungoo except that some crosses are to be found in the hands of the few fanciers that are there. The cross breeds are confined to R. I. R., Barred Rock and White Leghorn.

Pyinmana district makes the best show in Burma in fowls, ducks, geese and pigs. Among the poultry, the Barred Rock cross breed predominates the credit of which is chiefly due to the personal exertions of the Rev. and Mrs. B. C. Case of the American Baptist Mission Agricultural School at Pyinmana. *Large sums of money have been spent from the funds* of the Mission and both the Rev. and Mrs. Case have been untiring in their efforts to improve things by touring the district and giving lectures and help in all deserving cases. The advance in poultry breeding is due chiefly to members of the American Mission and it can safely be said that 50% of the poultry in Burma owe their existence to them. This is purely a cottage industry and is confined chiefly to the *Chinese, Indian and Karen population of Burma.*

The importation of Poultry from Chittagong has ceased for the last 3 years and the egg trade has also gone down to 20% of what it used to be three *years ago, due mostly to the efforts of the Burma* Poultry Club. The requirements of Burma's poultry market have not been affected at all, and these results must be very gratifying to its members.

My next article will deal with the activities of the Burma Poultry Club.

The following applications for membership of the Indian Poultry Club were received during August.

J. C. MOSSLEY, Esq. E. I. Rly Moradabad. (re-election or return to India)

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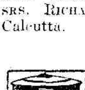
Canary Malta, Rs. 13, Turkeys Rs. 21 pair. Myna, male, Rs. 16. Cockatoo, Red Head, Rs. 65. Parrot, Rs. 50. Persian Cat, Rs. 55. Irish Terrier, Rs. 60 each, all paid with Cable. Fresh Bazar. Salt Provisions—5 seers Lemons, Rs. 3-8. Oranges, Rs. 6 all paid.

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BEGIN IN A SMALL WAY.

Launch out when Experience has been Gained.

It frequently happens that large beginnings in the poultry business, as well as in some other lines, have pretty quick and small endings. Our advice to those starting in poultry-keeping has always been in favour of conservative beginnings starting in a moderate way and working into the business gradually, getting acquainted with every phase of the business while it is small and easily handled. Then if a failure is made it is a small one, and there is little involved.

Many of our largest and most successful poultry farmers of the present moment have been men who started with a small household flock, and have increased their stock as they gained experience.

Advice is a good thing provided it comes from a reliable source, but even then it must be tried out—that is, put into active practice and developed by one's own hands. In other words, prove to yourself that you can make good, and keep clearly in your mind the plans and methods which have proved most safe and sure in making a success. This proving process is what leads one to success more than any other factor.

A person with little or no experience must necessarily do a good deal of experimenting ; no matter how much good advice he may obtain it must be proved practical under the existing conditions. No matter how enthusatic a person may be about getting into the poultry business on a successful and large scale, it is very much better to start in at the little end of the horn and come out at the large end than *vice versa.* From our own experience years ago, it seems like a waste of time, money and labour to start on a large scale to learn the business, when it should be the other way abont. Newcomers should begin in a small way, gain experience, and then launch out into bigger things.

The 'Yule' Presentation List.

On behalf of the committee we beg to thank the undernoted subscribers.

	Rs.
Mark Leslie, Esq.	25
Star Printing Works	25
A. J. Currie, Esq.	20
A. O. Foden, Esq.	20
Mrs. O. B. Lacey	10
Mrs. R. Grain	10
Lady Ezra	10
Mr. E. Slater, Esq.	10
J. Luke, Esq.	10
Mrs. F. Deane	5
C. W. Condon, Esq.	5
Mr. W. Turner, Esq.	5
Mrs. J. Skinner	5
Mrs. L. Bradford Ouseley	5
E. Sabbage, Esq.	3
Mrs. M. Percy Lancaster	2
K. Khakhlari, Esq.	1
Total 1st September ...	171

This list will finally close 30th September.

BEWARE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Weather and temperature are important matters so far as Poultry are concerned.

All Poultry are susceptible to changes of weather and temperature.

Many fine birds have been lost through these two points being ignored or overlooked.

Whichever it be it behoves all Poultry keepers to give this serious consideration especially with the Nor Wester season here and the rains with the vast differences in temperature and dampness of the Monsoons.

It is a matter of fact that OVUM protects birds against these sudden changes and the judicious use of OVUM has been instrumental in warding off loss owing to same.

If you value your Poultry don't hesitate, write off for descriptive literature of the many uses of OVUM to

A. O. FODEN, Narayangunge, E. B.

Sole Agent for :—**JOSEPH THORLEY, LTD.,**

Kings Cross, London, - ENGLAND.

Preserve your houses by frequent limewashing, inside and creosoting outside : Save your birds by effective disinfecting ; decrease mortality and increase production by spraying Cod Liver Oil into the feeds.

LET US SPRAY !

WITH AN

"ECLIPSE SPRAYER."

Save money by doing the above tasks with an ECLIPSE sprayer, the best in the world for the poultryman, stableman, and kennelman.

Hand size - - - Rs. 17/- only.

Write us for particulars, and discriptive literature.

BARLOW & CO.

37, STRAND ROAD,

CALCUTTA.

2.

EGG HOUSE

10, Corporation Place,

CALCUTTA.

Fresh eggs and fattened fowls and ducks from our Poultry Yard supplied at moderate prices. All stock are carefully tested before delivery. We undertake also contracts from established Hotels, etc.

Trial solicited.

5

Australorps.—Eggs from my Prize winning Australorps, ... Rs. **18/-** per dozen.

These birds secured eight awards in the 1931 ALL INDIA EXHIBITION.

White Leghorns.—Eggs from these birds won. 2nd Prize and special cup ... Rs. **12/-** per dozen.

15 eggs sent to the dozen in full satisfaction cash with order.

Not V. P. P.

Young Stock from these two breeds available and full prices and particulars can be had on application.

Mrs. R. GRAIN,

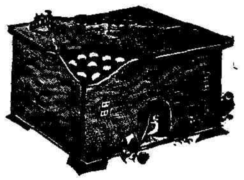
(Member British Australorp Club & S.P.B. Asson)

107, Bungalow,

Kanchrapara,

E. B. Rly.

3-m.



The Celtic Incubator and rearer, 20 eggs size Rs. 25 30 eggs Rs. 30. 45 eggs Rs. 35 Complete with best English Thermometer. Capsule and printed instructions Profitable Poultry Farming in India Booklet Re. 1. "Eggon" one packet makes twelve fowls lay continuously six months Rs 2. "Preserveg" preserves 50 eggs ans. 6. Tick Proof Perch Brackets Rs. 2-8 pair Egg testing lamps Rs. 3. Coloured celluloid rings fowl size ans. 4. Numbered rings ans. 8. Chick rings ans. 4 per dozen. Safety egg boxes ans. 12. Automatic fountains chick Rs 1-8. Fowl size Rs. 2. Chick troughs Rs. 1-8. Best British made Incubator Capsulest Rs. 5. Thermometer Rs. 5. Flint and limestone gril chick size fowl size 7 lbs. Rs. 1-4. Chick rearing mea 5 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry laying meal 7 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry Remedies D. R. Cholera and Diarrhoea cure D. R. chicken Pox cure D. R. Vim Tonic pills. D. R. roup cure "Ticklo" kills ticks, all Rs. 2 each. Full detailed illustrated list free. ROSS I. P. G. Poultry Appliances.

IGATPURI G. I. P.

12.

MONTHLY ADVICE TO THE POULTRY KEEPERS.

A few hints on *the coming* nating and breeding season.

The majority of readers are only keepers of poultry on small scale and a word of advice regarding next year's breeders. Though you are not able to trap your pullets for 12 months do not forget that a record of at least the first three months should be kept of your pullets that will be coming into lay about now. Providing egg size is satisfactory a pullet which can show a trap record of 50 or over in the first 90 days will be worth considering in next year's meetings.

For this year's matings do not mate up a pen of good females to a cock or cockerel unless you know something about him, as remember, the male at the head of your pen is more than 50% of the mating influence.

Better by far pay a few rupees more and be sure than later feel sorry when you see the result of your hatchings.

Incubators should now be brought out from their summer packing and clensed up and tested.

Make sure your capsules are working correct and your thermometers tested and any errors noted. The local chemist can usually do this for you.

Run the machine for at leat a week with a few bazar eggs in it before risking a good hatch as all sorts of things can have happened to it in the last 7 or eight months of storage.

Having selected your pen of birds from which you wish to breed next year's stock see them housed comfortably and don't by any means think of forcing egg production. Good solid grain feed, plenty of fresh green food and a good warm mash in the evening is all that is required.

In the breeding pen you are not out for numbers but strength and vitality of the germ in the egg that you will hatch from is the first consideration.

Give the pen at least 10 days to settle down before sitting eggs from the mating and even then do not be in a hurry.

Free range is the order of the day for the breeders but for those so placed that free range is impossible don't forget to make up to the birds for some of the advantages they loss by being kept in confinement.

Watch the male and if he is one of those gallants who call the hens round when a feed is placed before them and he stands by and does not eat separate him daily for a few minutes on his own and give him a few choice little tit bits as his vitality is s very great consideration.

In mating up breeding pens experience has taught that on the plains of India when mating up light breeds eight females to one male is the limit which should be permitted and in heavies six should not be exceeded.

In the hill districts where the climate is not too moist and rain-fall not excessive an extra one or even two might be included but this number should never be exceeded.

If numbers above this are mated up two things will usually be the outcome, poor fertility and the vitality of the male will be impared.

Lastly don't forget that upon this year's breeding pen depends the health, performance and stamina of next year's stock. Don't aim at 'as good as' last year, aim at improvement.

A few tips on selection of eggs, incubation, etc., will be found in next month's PRACTICAL ADVICE.

The "SILVER STEEL" Chicken Toe Punch.

A tool you MUST have—used by all the leading Breeders in England. Invaluable to all Poultry Farmers.

Will pierce a clean hole without injury to day-old chicks—neat, strong, of permanent use—Nickel Plated Steel. With Code Card shewing markings.

Price Re. 1/- postage As. -/2/- only.

Can be obtained from

A. O. FODEN,
c/o The Indian Poultry Gazette,
NARAYANGUNGE, E. B.

or from Makers :
CLARKES, SINEW WORKS,
Redditch, England.

Bricklayer :

"Ave you any ducks on this farm wot lays hen eggs, lad ?"

Farm Hand: "No, but I heard t' boss tellin' t' missus as 'ow 'e'd a couple o' 'Johnnies' laying bricks at nine pence an hour!"

A rooster leaned his head disconsolately against a barn door.

"What's the use of it all?" he said, sadly.

"Eggs yesterday; chickens to-day; feather dusters to-morrow."

MAKE YOUR OWN MAGAZINE

THE GREATEST OF THEM ALL !

Find a friend who has not yet seen the "ASSAM REVIEW" and show him or her this month's issue —the "REVIEW" will do the rest !

- Mrs. Lamberts Poultry pills for all Ills -

Obtainable from :

Mrs. TROWER, RESIDENCY ROAD, JODHPUR,

Re. 1/- per tin of 36, postage extra.

4 tins and above postage paid.

A Boon to all Poultry lovers. Protect your Birds against all ills. Fortify against the Ranikhet ailment by administering a pill every morning to your birds in any affected area.

Once tried always appreciated.

NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Keep a box always by you as a guarantee against disease.

2

BLACK MINORCAS.

Settings of eggs available from my Prize Winning Birds which won highest honours at 1931 All India Poultry Exhibition.

Rs. 12/- for 8 eggs.

Cash with Order. :: :: No replacements.

ALL CHARGES PAID.

Orders booked in rotation.

12 **W. E. J. YULE,**

Carmichael Court, - - - DARJEELING.

POULTRY CUREALL PILLS.

(Registered.)

Highly commended by Poultry Farmers.

A sure remedy in cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera, Pneumonia, Ranikhet, etc.

Price Rs. 2/- per packet.

Eggs from choicest Asils Rs. 18/- per doz.

Live stock also available.

The Ideal Aseel Hou e.

P. O. CHHUCHAKWAS.
Dist. ROHTAK.
PUNJAB.

2

IMPORTED PEDIGREED

White Leghorns.

The finest stock available in England, landed 1st October 1930.

Cockerel whose dam and sire's dam laid 525/528 eggs in 24 months, heading a pen of 10 hens with records of 270/288 eggs in 12 months.

Eggs (2 ozs. and over)

Rs. 18/- per dozen.

Mrs. R. POWELL,

11 Kanchrapara, E. B. Rly.

SOUTH INDIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Yearly subscription Rs. 3. Two poultry shows per annum. Strong working Committee. Expert advice given, post mortem examinations undertaken at nominal charge, members only. Further particulars from Hony. Secy., S.I.P.A., Aruvankadu, Nilgiris.

Exc.

ROBERT'S STAR PILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 Cures Cholera and green Diarrhoea.

No. 2 Cures Tick Fever and contains directions how to get rid of ticks.

Full instructions with each box. 48 Pills in a box. Re. 1. When ordering write name and address distinctly.

Pills for Turkey chicks during their infancy to pull them through their infant ailments.

Apply A. G. Roberts,
3-B, Museum Road, Bangalore.

2.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN

AGRICULTURE. LIVE-STOCK, COOPERATION ETC.

READ THE

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL JOURAL

(INDIA'S PREMIER AGRICULTURAL MONTHLY)

Annual Subscription, including postage, Inland ... ... Rs. 4 0 0
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Specimen Copy on request.

Apply to :—The Manager, Madras Agricultural Journal,
Lawley Road P. O., COIMBATORE.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

EXC.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR,

Re: the item appearing above the initials of G. M. B. in the issue of the I. P. Gazette for July, 1931, the following extract from the Market Report appearing in "Eggs" the official organ of the S. P. B. A., will be of considerable interest to those who imagine that they have a lucrative market at their dislosal at Home.

Market Report.

Ministry of Agriculture Returns for the week ending Friday, June 26th, 1931.

Country Markets.	First.		Second.	
EGGS (per doz.)	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bridgewater	1	4	1	2½
Chelmsford	1	4	1	1½
Liandilo		10		9
Monmouth		10		9

The above are the highest and lowest prices prevailing for that particular week for Home production, these prices are more favourable than they have been for a few weeks past.

London Market.

EGGS (per 120)	s.	d.	s	d.
English National Mark.				
Special ...	13	3	...	
Standard ...	11	6	...	
Medium ...	9	9	...	
English (ordinary)	10	9	9	6
Danish (18 lbs.)	11	0	...	
Danish (15½ lbs.	9	0	...	
Dutch Brown (18 lbs.)	12	3	...	
French Brittany (15 lbs.)	7	3	...	

With such prices prevailing I for one do not see how G. M. B. can anticipate exporting to a profitable end. Added to the low prices there is the expenses of Rail and Sea freights and such incidental expenses clearing and handling. Surely G. M. B. does not anticipate all these services being performed at no cost to the producer. Either the producer or the consumer must pay for them. If the producer then less profit, if the consumer then the product will be too highly priced to find a ready market.

Does G. M. B. realise that to find a good market at Home all eggs are graded for size, colour, and malformations and even for Watery Whites. These are other drawbacks. What about breakages?

A far better suggestion is to endeavour to cultivate a market in India. There are plenty of large cities and towns where the New Laid Egg has good demand and it is to these places that we should look to for a market.

I should imagine Simla swallows a goodly number of eggs in the season so he should not have far to look. Then for the cold whether he is fairly close to Delhi, Lahore and a few other cities.

The producer at Home is constantly grumbling about the prices he receives for his eggs from the collectors and packers and we should soon find ourselves in the same pickle as the collectors and packers control the price the producer is to be paid for his product at Home. The same would soon be the case here.

It is a big job handling thousands of eggs daily and requires a full time staff who must be paid.

At the present state of affairs I think it is best for each one to dispose of his produce to the best of his ability.

I don't wish to pose as an obstructionist to any plan put forward for the benefit of the industry but having the facts as stated to hand I think it is my duty to put them forward so that others may judge the possible results before adopting them.

Now to take paragraphs 1 to 5 as numbered:—

No. 1. The Club is undoubtedly in touch with other like associations at Home but not with dealers. The dealers at home would not show any particular preference to us few individuals out here. It would not be business. There is no such thing as preferential treatment in the poultry industry at Home.

No. 2. The Honorary Secretary, Treasurer and Editor has his hands as full as they can possibly be with our Club affairs without attempting to saddle more work and responsibility on his shoulders. His load is as heavy now as can be carried.

No. 3. In what way is the Club to gain financially? You have either to share your profits with the Club or make the consumer pay more for his comodity, which he will object to do.

No. 4. In view of the foregoing I don't see where the poultryman is going to gain. The incentive to increase the quality of his stock should already be his objective. If he is keeping poultry instead of poultry helping to keep him that is his own lookout. The increase of numbers must be governed by the demand.

No. 5 There has been Fanciers and Utility men in the country for 30 years to my knowledge. The Indian in general has not been over zealous in the pursuit of adopting scientific methods of rearing poultry as a cottage industry and it will take many more years yet for them to do so. There are some few Indians who are very keen and can give us all a run for our money but they are in the minority.

What I would advocate is that all poultry men in one town get together and work in harmony with each other, assist each other in any way possible in matters of marketing eggs and stock birds.

From such a beginning eventually each town could from its local Club, having its Club Shows and so increase its advertising power and trade.

Yours faithfully,

R. Grain.

Judges for the Asil Class.

DEAR SIR,

At times one hears complaints against the Judges of the Asil class, and as very often objections are raised by unsuccessful exhibitors, little attention is paid to such criticism. As a matter of fact no one can please everybody and similarly no judge can satisfy every exhibitor. But without questioning the accuracy or honesty of a Judge I deem it expedient to say something about the Judgment of the Asil.

IMPORTED THIS YEAR.

Light Sussex. Settings from Winner Harper Adams Trials. 1st Prize, England. Rs. 20/- per dozen.

White Orpingtons. 1st Prize. From Rs. 30- a Trio. Settings Rs. 16/- per dozen.

Cockerels from these two record strains Rs. 20/- each. (8 months old.)

Mrs. M. Ward.

RED GABLES.

12 SHILLONG.

A. O. FODEN,

NARAYANGUNGE.

Sold out of all chicks and ducklings for the season.

Surplus White Leghorns Cockerels 4 to 6 months old. All from highly fecund stock and vigourous.

Rs. 10/- and Rs. 8/- each.

I had to refuse over 20 orders for sittings of eggs last season and I beg to announce I am this year doubling breeding pens and trust customers will book early to save last year's disappointments.

Supply from October onwards.

A. C. BULLMORE.

"ARTHURSTON" Poultry Farm

Ormes Road, Kil Pauk, Madras.

Breeder of Highest Pedigree Profiic Laying Exhibition & Utility Poultry.

White Leghorns:—Barrons, Padmans Holywood, & Tancred 300 Egg Strain.

Rhode Island Reds:—Golden & American Utility, English & American Exhibition Strains.

Eggs:—From General Pens Rs. 7/- dozen, Special Pens Rs. 15/-, Extra Special Rs 20/-, Super Special Rs. 25/- dozen.

Infertiles (if any) replaced free.

11

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.

Eggs from acclimated imported prize birds, excellent layers of large brown eggs.

Rs. 30/- *per dozen.*

Pullets and Cockerels available.

Standard weights.

Cock 12 to 13 lbs. approx.
Hen 10 lbs. approx.

Mrs. FIRTH.

Ajmer, Rajputana.

11

VISVA-BHARATI.

Institute of Rural Reconstruction.
POULTRY FARM.

THE BEST IN BENGAL.

Trains apprentices in scientific Poultry keeping. Awards from the 1927 World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, Canada, and several Prizes at the All India Poultry Shows

Specialities:—

Rhode Island Reds, W. Leghorns and Chittagongs.

For particulars apply to:—

Director, Sriniketan, P. O. Surul.

9 **BOLPUR.**

IMPORTED PENS.

WHITE LEGHORNS—300 egg Tancred strain.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Iowa State College utility strain.

TURKEYS—First class Indian bred birds.

All laying stock is pedigreed and trap-nested.

Eggs Rs. 12/- per dozen, baby chicks, young stock at reasonable prices.

MISSION POULTRY FARM,

Katpadi. South India.

10

GOOD LAYERS IMPORTED STOCK.

R. I. REDS. WHITE LEGHORNS. BLACK MINORCAS.

Young stock from the above breeds at reasonable rates.

Settings of eggs Rs. 16/- per doz.

Bose's improved Chittagongs Settings Rs. 4/- per doz.

New Laid country fowl eggs, milk fed chickens and fattened fowls supplied to local customers at moderate prices.

J. B. BOSE,

BOSE'S POULTRY,

6 TITAGHUR, E. B. Ry.

BREEDER'S CARD.

My recently imported LIGHT SUSSEX won at the All-India, January, 1931, Cup for best Sussex in show, also one special, three firsts and one second. Eggs Rs. 10/- per half dozen.

My pen of WHITE LEGHORNS is headed by a cock whose sire's dam laid 322 eggs in twelve months. Eggs Rs. 12/- per dozen.

K. D. GARRISON,

12 ***Akola Berar, C. P.***

A £5 PRIZE.

Maintain the stamina and quality of "Sperrin" strains by keeping them pure. We offer each year a cockerl value £5 as special for best bird at All India show bred in India from our strains, with no outcrossing. If you cannot import, then enquire conditions and purchase eggs from those who have our imported stock. Geo. Howard.

Conditions under which special prize value £5 will be granted by Mr. Howard. Sperrin Poultry Farm, Langley, Hitchin.

(*a*) Cockerel value £5 to be given to exhibitor owning the bird judged to be the Best Bird exhibited at the All India Poultry Show and which has been bred in India from pure "Sperrin" strains, *i. e.* where both sire and dam are pure Sperrin birds.

(*b*) Exhibitors to notify on their entry forms to the Show Secretary any bird that is eligible for this award.

(*c*) The cockerel will be sent out to India the following season in time for the following All India Show and must be entered for that show by the winner.

(*d*) Winner to name breed required, and need not necessarily be same breed as that of bird that won, provided breed required is one that is stocked by the "Sperrin" Poultry Farm.

(*e*) All expenses to Indian port will be paid by donor. Collection and onward charges from Port to be paid by winner.

(*f*) The value of cockerel (£5) is that of bird delivered at Indian port, and will be of similar grade to those exported with £10 and £12 trios.

ভারতীয়

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THE INHERITANCE OF FECUNDITY IN FOWLS.

Price Rs. 4/6/- post free.

From—

The Hon. Editor,

NARAYANGUNGE, E. B.

The Asil is spread all over India, and many parts of the country are Justly proud of their rich treasures of Asil. But there is no ALL INDIA standard for the Asil. In different parts there is a different standard of weight and size, and of shape and handling. It is, therefore, urgently needed that The all India Show committee should either frame a standard of Judgement for the guidance of the Judge, or Judges should, in future, be appointed from every province by rotation. Representation of provinces by rotation wil be more desirable and this will not only satisfy all and sundry but Asil fanciers will begin to take more and more interest in the All India Poultry Show. I know some of the fanciers who have got very nice Asils but never exhibit them, because they have different ideals of an Asil.

One might have read the criticism by Mr. Nural Islam which he levelled against the Judgment of a previous All India Show. When the Judge of 1929 would not satisfy the Judge of 1931 ; how the Judge of 1931 can Justly expect to please all enthusiasts for the Asil class should, as a rule, be appointed by rotation.

I have no doubt that this view will be endorsed by numerous fanciers and exhibitors of Asil.

(Signed.) M. A. K. Mushtaq.

DEAR SIR,

I see in this months Gazette some one is enquiring about imported eggs for hatching, and I give herewith my experiences.

In 1925 I imported two settings of Light Sussex eggs, and although by way of an advertisement the breeder sent me 2 extra settings free of charge, he unfortunately thought he knew a great deal more about conditions *en-route* than I did, and instead of sending them in the ship's fruit room as I requested him to do, he sent them as an ordinary parcel. You can imagine what the heat in the ship's hold might be like, and will not be surprised to hear that, although they arrived intact, the egg itself resembled curdled custard ! However, once again in 1927 I imported two settings of Light Sussex, (24 eggs) which travelled out quite safely to Bombay in the ship's fruit room and the box was turned once a day by the chief steward. This time, however, the breeder consigned the package to the wrong agents in Bombay in spite of my very clear instructions, and there was much confusion over the matter, so by the time the two firms had argued it out, the eggs had spent three unnecessary days in Bombay in the heat. When they arrived the hens were all ready to take them. Every one proved fertile, but only eleven were alive on the 19th day. On the 21st day the chicks did not appear so I foolishly tried to help one or two out of the shells. These promptly died, so I left the rest alone and they all hatched on the 24th day and grew up fine healthy birds. In my opinion I feel sure that had the eggs not been detained in Bombay unduly, I should have had a good hatch, although it would appear that imported eggs take a little longer to hatch than fresh ones would do. Natural incubation must be used as the eggs would be quite three weeks old. It is not advisable to put eggs over 10 day old in an incubator,.

I hope this information will interest and be of help to your enquirer.

Yours faithfully
Mrs. F. Lacey.

EXORBITANT CHARGES FOR EXPORT.

DEAR SIR,

You and other readers of "The Feathered World", the well-known English poultry journal, may have noticed the inquiry from a lady in Ceylon regarding importing hatching eggs and poultry, to which the editors of that journal added a note to the effect that the exorbitantly high cost of exporting poultry is an old grivance for which there appears little redress, etc. ; also in the same issue of that journal there appears a reply by Mr. J. Stephen Hicks to a gentleman in Indian, Mr. Hicks apparently having been consulted in regard to reliable breeders from whom to obtain poultry and costs of same. Mr. Hicks says he has consulted a leading firm who inform him that the total cost, exclusive of insurance, on four birds, delivered Calcutta, would be in the region of 27*s*. 6*d*., and that the enquirer could not therefore expect to get anything really first class under a total cost of something like fifteen guinees for the quartette, and that, on top of that, there is insurance which is a fairly heavy charge. I enclose a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Editor of the "Feathered World", in which I bring to their notice that instead of 27*s* 6*d*. per bird for the quartette for all charges to Calcutta exclusive of insurance, making £5-10 for the four birds, the maximum charge should be £3-10, the rate quoted by Mr. Hicks being more than 50% above what the cost should be, and that the inclusive charge (including insurance) on four birds should be £4, As I have often advertised in the "Indian Poultry Gazette", the export charges on a consignment of not less than six birds are round about £1 per head, including insurance, but for more than 12 months now I have been able to export a consignment of four birds for

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(We do not know why the gentleman decided to write to the English Poultry Press for the information he did, but the letter above from Mr. Howard shows that the information he received is not to his advantage. As to reliable breeders for which he apparently was enquiring, results at our shows prove that he cannot do better than go to those who are well-known to our readers in India and who advertise in the Indian Poultry Gazette.

There is no doubt that a lot could be done by co-operation among Club Members and readers of the Indian Poultry Gazette, and we have sent an urgent enquiry to Mr. Howard for quotations for stock, particulars of which we will publish in Editorial if received before we go to Press Editors.)

the same rate. For numbers below four the charges are not at all in proportion, the cost for a single bird for example, being more that half the total cost of exporting four birds. The rates quoted by me apply to all ports in India and to Colombo but not to Burma in which case the cost is greater. Importers should take care that they are not misled by the talk of exorbitant export charges when getting quotations from breeders in England.

Incidently in the case of purely utility poultry not required for exhibition, the charges, of £1 per head could be reduced considerably by co-operation between importers, the use of a cheaper export coop, less accommodation per bird being allowed than I usually allow for the stock I export. In fact, without going into the matter fully, I imagine that on a large consignment of, say, 30 birds or upwards, importers taking risks of casualties on board ship, export charges could possibly be reduced to about 13 shillings per head, or about 16 shillings per head fully insured

GEO. HOWARD.

THE PULLET.

(By Bubble de Squeak.)

"Do you know, Henpeck, ever since we have had that chicken, my wife has been using all my talcum powder on it, and washing it in my special scented soap. Its really too bad, old man. I know that Egbert is the most wonderful chicken in the world, but there are limits,"

Jasper Henpeck, who lives in that large bungalow over the way 'The Piggeries,—tugged his moustache and shook his head dolefully. He is a very thin small man who has got past the stage of airing his views about wives.

"Why shouldn't Egbert be washed in scented soap?" asked Hony-suckle "Don't you know that I'm getting her ready for the Calcutta Poultry Show in December ? Its a long way off, yet, but by the time it comes around, Egbert will be a very big bird and will win all the cups. What do you think, Grandma ?"

"The bird is too small, thats what I think" said Grandma, as her false teeth dropped out in the excitement "Deng those teeth of mine. Hum yes, howsomever, as I was saying, the bird is too short in the legs, and long legged hens will win all the prizes at Calcutta this year—you mark my words."

"Well, theres something in that, Honeysuckle" I said to my wife "Give Grandma her due, she certainly has foresight. Of course, Egbert is only a very small yong bird yet, and might be trained to grow a bit. What do you think, Henpeck?"

"You could try my height—increasing course" said Henpeck, drawing himself up to his full four feet "I paid fifty rupees for it, and although Mrs Henpeck might have something to say about it, if she knew, and although I never grew a fraction of an inch, it might be good for the chicken."

"Thats very generous of you, old man,, I exclaimed "What actually do you do?"

"Just one simple exercise—bending the knees and straightening out the legs. Of course a chicken could hardly follow the instructions, but you could pull its leg and make it go through the movements"

"Splendid" I cried "So thats why they call it a 'pullet'?"

"Well" piped Grandma "I once had a pug-dog, and I used to push its nose back every morning. I suppose its the same thing—you push a thing in, and it grows less, and you pull it out and it grows longer?"

"Sound logic, Grandma" I said "I think we should try Egbert on the course."

"Indeed you will do nothing of the sort with Egbert" said Honey-suckle "Let the chicken grow in its natural way."

"But, Honeysuckle—"

"Don't be stubborn, child" said Grandma, firmly replacing her teeth "If you want to put the bird in the Calcutta Show, you know that there will be very strong opposition ? Give the bird a chance, thats what I say every time."

"Alright" said Honeysuckle, tearfully "I will have nothing to do with all these business."

"That's settled, then" I said with a beam "Lets start Egbert on her morning exercises."

Egbert who was having a siesta, blinked at us with distain when brought to the scene of operations. Henpeck took the right leg firmly yet tenderly in his hand.

"What you do is this" he said "Knee backward bend, twice, and leg straight out forward—thurst. Great Scott, look at that."

Egberts right leg shot out and extended by twelve inches in length.

"That's funny" I exclaimed "Fancy a leg growing as quickly as that? You will have to pull the other leg, now, and square the chicken up."

"That's very easy" said Henpeck, as he took hold of the left leg "Knee backward bend, twice, and leg straight out forward—thrust."

But when we measured Egberts left leg, it was six inches longer than the right.

"Just a bit more on the right leg" said Grandma "and that will do."

"Anything to oblige" said Henpeck "Knee backward bend, twice, and leg straight out forward—thurst."

"A bit too strong on the 'thrust,' Henpeck" I said, as we measured Egberts right leg and found that it was now three feet in length.

"One more exercise with the left leg, then" said Henpeck "Knee backward bend, twice, leg straight out forward—thrust. There you are, as even a pair of legs that you ever did see."

Egbert squinted at us. She stood up, and almost reached to Henpecks shoulder.

"Oh, my poor Egbert" sobbed Honeysuckle.

THE Hon. GERALD S. MONTAGU,

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No Flock Mating. No Pullet Breeding.

Every bird sold is bred on the Farm and backed by *14 consecutive years careful* trapnesting.

"Splended" I cried "Just looks like my long lost brother, now. Do you know, Henpeck" I added with a rueful rub of the chin "I think that she is just a ittle to tall."

"What?" *roared Henpeck* "Is that all the thanks I get for giving away a fifty rupee height-increasing course, and making your chicken grow?"

"Easy, old man" I said, patting him on his narrow back. "But how on earth is the chicken going to eat?"

"How does a stork eat?" asked Henpeck, who, unlike myself, is not an expert in poultry.

"If its too long" said Grandma "put something on its back, and it will go down a bit."

"Yes, that seems a jolly good idea" I said "We could try a little weight on its back. What do you think, Honeysuckle?"

"My poor Egbert" she wailed "How is she going to get into the henhouse?"

"Hum, yes, I never thought of that" I admitted "We really must put a little weight on its back, and perhaps it will shrink a bit. Ah, the very thing. Help me to tie this weight on the chickens back with string, Henpeck."

So we tied the weight after some difficufty, on Egberts back and allowed her the pleasure of returning, through the door, to the henhouse. She certainly walked majestically.

"Nature will take its course" said Grandma, as her false teeth dropped out again.

And she was right. The next morning when I opened the hen house door, Egbert was back to her normal height, or rather lowness, with the weight still tied firmly to her back. But her legs!! And what muscles!!! Grandma says that Egbert is sure to win all the cups, now, and somehow, I think that she is right. Honeysuckle, however, still has her doubts.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

It is not generally known to the public, but on some Indian railways, journalist's are allowed to travel free of charge on presentation of the card of the newspaper office.

A case was made known recently where a young man with bright ideas, but no money, decided to have a cheap railway ride.

"I am very sorry," he said to the Guard "but I have come away without my office card—I am on the staff of the "Indian Poultry Gazette" you know."

"That's all right" the Guard assured him "The Editor of the "Indian Poultry Gazette" is on this train and he will be able to identify you."

The train was then moving away from the station, and altogether too late for the young man to jump off. Very timidly he followed the Guard along the corridor ready to meet his doom.

The great man was seated in the corner behind a newspaper.

"Quite correct Guard" said the Editor, "He is one of my staff."

The guard moved away leaving them together in the compartment.

"I say—"stammered the *bright but poor young man* "It was jolly decent of you to say that I was on your staff."

"Well, as a matter of fact" said the great man "I thought you were going to give me away. You see, I am not the Editor of the "Indian Poultry Gazette."

CONSIDER THE VENTILATION.

Many poultry houses lack light and adequate ventilation. Many poultrymen feel convinced that a good ventilation system is well worth its cost. If your poultry house *is damp inside, or has frost* on walls or ceiling and the chickens sneeze and are chilled and listless, look to the ventilation, and by some means arrange so that there is enough air circulation to carry out excess moisture and that this does not cause a draught. Let the air circulate well over the heads of your birds, and they *will* not be troubled with colds and roup.

Why they were on Strike.

"What is the reason you don't lay?"
Said Farmer Brown to his hens one day.
"We're on strike." said a committee of hens,
"For daily we've lived in these dirty pens,
And because it lacks just what we need.
There's no use even to eat your feed;
Internally we are filled with worms.
Externally we pick vermin by turns,
And we cannot rest at night
Because of the ETERNAL mite.
How, then, do you expect us to lay?
Why do you wonder we don't pay?
And with drooping wings—head on brest—
The committee of hens again went to rest.

—Mary M. Murdock

BALANCING THE RATION.

Hatchability depends first upon the condition of your breeders, and their condition depends largely upon what they eat. They must have all the necessary ingredients and in sufficient quantities to produce good eggs that will hatch will and that will produce strong, liveable chicks. The breeding birds may receive an abundance of all but one necessary ingredient, and the hatchability will be unprofitably low. The balancing of the ration is of the utmost importance. This is why nationally know reputable feed concerns put so much time and money into studying how to balance and improve their feeds. Many of these concerns put out different rations for different purposes—one for commercial egg producers, *and another for breeding birds, because* the manufacturers are confident that they can get better results by this variation in feeds

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Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.

Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK, C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".

Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

Mr. P. Bilaspur. The particulars given in your letter are very vague and it is difficult to advise you unless you tell me more fully how you are situated, as to finance, ground space, facilities for disposal of produce and what labour you have at your disposal.

As regards a breed I would suggest the R. I. Red or Australorp and in answer to your third question would advice starting in January or February with several sittings of eggs and hatching out your own birds to come into lay about September.

You could of course start with young chicks but in India this is a very expensive way of starting. Write me more fully.

Mrs. T. Rajanipur. I do not think this is roup but simply a common cold or the bird would have been off food and comb colour would have gone almost at once. Keep issolated in a dry space free from draughts and feed only a warm wet mash and good wheat. You might give a roup pill now and again which will help the cold along but do not dose heavily unless you are sure it is roup.

You should have written for an individual reply as by waiting for the advice through this page if it were roup what little assistance I could have given you would be useless.

Mr. S. Jalabari. There are many seasons for your pullet coming into lay and starting off with very small egg. 1 They *may be from a poor strain of small* layers, 2 you have brought them along too quickly and they have started off before matured and 3, improper feeding.

As I am acquainted with the particular strain you have got and they are not a big egg layer though usually prolific and *I think this combined with your* inexperience at checking them from laying too soon is the reason of the small eggs. Those that have as yet not come into lay check by shifting them to another strange house and ground but those that have started do not force but feed only good grain and dry mash and hope that they will go into a moult soon and after moulting out and resting will increase their egg size.

Mr. H. Calcutta. The age of the male is in order and he would be suitable to include in a breeding pen of, say 7 two year females. As regards comb fault he would not breed you very good male stock but as a pullet breeder might breed good stock. For the cockerel breeder you should select a male that shot his comb early, well 'gummed' to his head and firm, *with not more than six points.*

As regards your second question this practice is prohibited by the Poultry Club but it is often done and if done early, say at 2 months old at eight to nine months is absolutely untraceable if done by an experienced hand.

Mr. T. Asansol. The bird you refer to is probably not a Black Minorca at all but a Black Leghorn as to the novice both look very much alike except that the latter has a yellow leg while the Minorca a black or slate colour leg.

Write the seller of the eggs and ask him if he has any Black leghorns on his farm, if so the case is explained and eggs, got mixed in storing.

Mr. E. Hyderabad (Deccan). I have read through your long letter with interest but I cannot say I approve of your scheme, it is too ambitious, *and for one with the moderate experience you advice* me you have I should say go easy.

I would advise you to start off with about 50 head only and as you gain experience slowly increase numbers.

By the tone of your letter I think you are under the impression poultry keeping is child's play and I tell you definitely it is the reverse and will need all the time and labour you can put into it if it is to show a profit. I would advice you that ground space, climatic conditions are as good as can be expected and the three other items 1. Experience, 2 Labour *and 3 capital must be equal before success is assured.*

Mrs. G. Raipur. I do not think the malady is gapes as it is not common in poultry once they have reached the audult stage and I am inclined to think it is a common cold or lung complaint. Treat as for roup with a course of roup pills and feed warm wet mash only with a little grain morning and evening.

Do the birds sneeze? If so lung trouble is proved. Written replies forwarded to Messrs. Parker, Simmons, Rae, Long and Fullar.

SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are accepted under these columns at annas four per line, minimum charge Re. 1, for each additional line annas four extra. No additional charge is made for a box number.

Sale.

FOR SALE. 5 dozen new laid eggs weekly. All over 2 ozs and guaranteed fresh. Vacinity Calcutta. Box No. 7 Gazette.

SALE. Surplus White Leghorn cockerels, 5 months. Sperrin utility strain. Rs. 10 each, freight extra. Box No. 4 Gazette Office.

FOR SALE. Light Sussex Cockerels from best imported utility strains. 7 months. Rs. 15/- Rs. 25/- and Rs. 35/- each. Freight extra. Mrs. Hamilton-Hunt, Cinnamara P. O., Assam.

Exchange.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE. A 3 valve Cosser radio set in going order for white Leghorn pullets. Or would consider sale. Box No. 5 Gazette.

Wanted.

WANTED. A Trio of White Silkies must be young Birds. Box No. 11 Gazette.

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED. An advertisement canvasser in Calcutta to canvas dealers in poultry appliances, food-stuffs, agricultural impliments, etc. Small salary and liberal commission to the right man. Box No. 15 Gazette.

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The services of a trained Indian Poultry expert are available as poultry manager on a large farm. Diploma of the N. P. I. (U. S. A.) and posesses excellent credentials. Apply Kalifa Hafeez-ud-Din. Haveli Pathranwali. Mochi Gate, Lahore.

Wanted work as poultryman on commercial poultry farm by Ex soldier. Not afraid long hours or hard work. Go any part of India for Living wage. Apply Sgt. C/o Box No. 9 Gazette.

Indian Graduate thorough knowledge of Commercial Poultry Farming desires post on a Poultry Farm. Would invest small capital. Apply Box No. 12 Gazette.